

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.
11th which is incorporated the
HONG OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the world \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1908.
Complete Edition .. \$10.00
Small 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers

No. 15,784. 號四十八百七千五萬一第 日六念月十年四十三緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1908. 四拜禮 號九十月一十年八零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THERMOSFLASKS

LARGE AND SMALL SIZES.
HOT or COLD beverages maintained at
original temperature for 24 hours.

INVALUABLE TO SPORTSMEN.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE

"MOUTRIE" AUTO-PIANO?

PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL
AND FINISH.

PRICE \$850.

RECITALS GIVEN DAILY

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1908. a1375-4

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask in Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$5.45 per bag in Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. a943

THE GRAND HOTEL.

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOM

Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

Best Wines and Liquors supplied.

Special arrangements for a long stay.

F. DOMALLET } Proprietors
M. MAILLE }

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to
11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. [1374]

BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.
TELEPHONE No. 698.

View Book of Hongkong and Neigh-
bourhood 24 Views... \$0.70
East Cards of Hongkong 26 in a Packet 1.00

CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR HOME
MAILS.

LETT'S COLLINS' & SMITH'S
DIABIES.

BOY'S ANNUAL, GIRL'S ANNUAL,
CHUMS.

CHATTERBOX, SUNDAY, PRIZE.

LITTLE DOGS, INFANTS MAGAZINE,
CHILD'S COMPANION, LITTLE

PEOPLE, BO. PEEB, & CO., &c.,
YEARLY VOLUMES.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS:
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
GRAPHIC, BLACK AND WHITE,
PEARS' ANNUAL, &c.

Fairy Tales from Japan, by Ballard... \$2.00
Cathedral Prayer Book with Coptic
and Psalter... 2.75

Manual Machine Drawing, by Law
and Bowie... 5.00

Virgin Judgement, by Eden
Philpot... \$1.75 each or
\$3 for \$5.00

The Fighting Line, by David Lyall.
My Lost Self, by Marchmont.

The Law of the Land, by White.
Dancing Leaves, by Warden.

The Abbey Mystery, by Gilchrist.
Mr. Crew's Career by Churchill... \$3.50
[a31]

IMPORTANT NOTICE

WATKINS'

"EMULSION A"

SANATIZE.

THE FIRST SANITARY LIQUID SOAP.

SANATIZE HAS BEEN FOUND AN ABSOLUTE AND SAFE PRE-
VENTATIVE AGAINST MOSQUITOS, RATS, AND RAT FLEAS.

REPORTS FROM INFECTED AREAS PRONOUNCE IT A GODSEND.

THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MEDICAL OFFICERS STRONGLY
ADVOCATE THE USE OF SUCH A CLEANSING MEDIUM, WHICH NOT
ONLY DISINFECTS AND PURIFIES EVERYTHING IT COMES IN CONTACT
WITH, BUT EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS MOSQUITO LARVÆ & RAT FLEAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

WATKINS LIMITED.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Telephones No. 708

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908.

a918

THE PACIFIC COAST LUMBER MILLS, LTD.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR (OREGON PINE)

TIMBERS

DOCK-YARDS: DECKING, SHEATHING, TIMBERS, SPARS, &c
RAILWAYS: SLEEPERS, TIMBERS, PILES AND CAR-STOCK.

Shipments made direct from our Saws to the Consumer in South China.

THOS. W. KYDD, Oriental Representative,
Telephone 373. Office No. 30, Prince's Buildings, Opposite King Edward Hotel.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [a1565]

MIYASAKI & CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

HEAD OFFICE:—Sakayemachi, KORE, JAPAN.

BRANCH OFFICES:—Nishinohashi, SHIMOGUCHI, Japan, and HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESSES:—

"MIYASAKI," applying to Head Office and Shimoguchi Branch.

"YUTAKA," applying to Hongkong Branch only.

A. B. C. 5th Edition used.

THE HEAD and BRANCH OFFICES will receive any Order for

JAPAN COALS.

Y. KUBO, MANAGER, HONGKONG.

Telephones 724,

Hongkong 3rd August, 1908.

a1884

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97

NEW STOCK OF

"WALK-OVER"

BOOTS AND SHOES

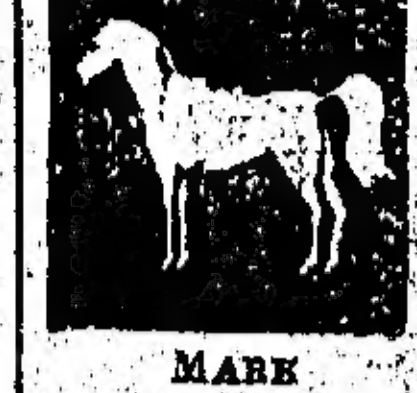
IN

BLACK, BROWN AND PATENT LEATHER.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1908.

TRADE MARK The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
France-British Exhibition has been awarded to



"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.

LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY.

MALT-MILL "CHATELAIN" GLENLIVET

Quality the Secret of Success

Estab. 1742.

\$15 PER DOZ.

NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be refused supplies.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

The Diva's Ruby, by F. Marion

Crawford (Sequel to "Soprano"

and "Primadonnas")... \$1.75

The Ghost Kings, by H. Rider Haggard... 1.75

Hill Rise, by W. B. Maxwell... 1.75

Rose White Youth, by Delf Wyllarde... 1.75

Round the Fire Stories, by A. Conan

Doyle... 1.75

Paths of the Righteous, by L. Dougall... 1.75

Heliathus, by Onida... 1.75

The Loner Pays, by M. Openshaw... 1.75

The Anathyst Lover, by Fergus Hume... 1.75

The Leaven of Love, by C. L. Burnham... 1.75

Betty Brent, Typist, by Rita... 1.75

The Alter Stairs, by G. B. Lancaster... 1.75

Desire, by U. L. Siberrad... 1.75

Mad Barbara, by Warwick Deeping... 1.75

Mirage, by C. Temple Thurston... 1.75

Cousin Cinderella, by Mrs. Everard Coles... 1.75

Mrs. FITZMAURICE ON LEAVE

by Gabrielle Fitzmaurice... 2.75

Chats on Oriental China, by J. F.

Blaker; Illust. ... \$4.50

Spruce and Its Treatment, by W.

Carnegie Brown, M.D. ... 5.25

Murray's Illustrated Bible Dictionary

Edited by Rev. W. C. Piercy with

Coloured Maps and 385 Illust. ... 17.60

A Voice from China, by Griffith John... 3.10

An Elementary Manual of Radio-Tele-

graphy and Radio-Telephony, by

J. A. Fleming... \$6.50

Cassell's House Decoration. Practical

Guide to Painters and Decorators'

Work, by F. N. Halsebrook... 6.50

Wild Beasts of the World, 100 Coloured

Plates, Complete in 17 Parts.

Parts 1 and 2, Each... 80

Beautiful Flowers and How to Grow

Them. 100 Coloured Plates Com-

plete in 17 Parts. Parts 1 and 2

each... 80

Colour Photography, Summer Number

of "Studio" ... 4.50

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS OF THE

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

JAPANESE CALENDARS.

RICE PAPER CARDS WITH PIDGIN

ENGLISH VERSES.

LOCAL VIEW CARDS.

THE NEWEST PATTERNS IN CARDS

FOR PRIVATE GREETINGS. \$30



BOORD'S

OLD TOM GIN

IS

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908.

FOR SALE.

THE following POWER PLANT at present installed and running at the ASTOR
HOUSE HOTEL, Shanghai, to be dismantled 30th November, 1908.

Immediate Delivery can be given. Applications to be addressed to the Secretary
and marked "ELECTRICAL POWER PLANT."

GAS ENGINES.—Four 50 H.P. Crossley Gas Engines (U.E.) complete with Starting

Valve, Indicator Valves, Starting Gear, etc. 8' 0" Flywheels 9' Face.

DYNAMOS.—Four Dynamos, 116 Volts, 275 Amperes, 32 Kilowatts, 640 R.P.M. pulls

32" Diameter, 10' Face. Four Regulating Rheostats for same. Four Sets

Sliding Rails for same.

EXHAUST FANS.—One only 24" D.C. with Regulating Rheostat.

CRANE.—One only (Capable of Lifting ten tons).

SWITCHBOARD.—COMPRISING—

Four Ammeters Reading from 0/300 Amperes, D.C.

Two Voltmeters Reading from 1-130 Volts, D.C.

Four Panels complete with throw-in switches, one for each machine, two single

pole switches, one for each unit.

METERS.—Five 200 Ampere Meters, D.C. for shut wire connection. 110 Volts.

TYPE—"UNION" WATT METERS.

MOTOR STARTER FOR DYNAMOS.—One Set of Resistance Coils and Carbon

Contacts for Starting Machines up as Motors (to enable a spare unit to be started

up quickly in case of need).

TOOLS.—One Complete Set of Spanners for Gas Engine only.

ACCESSORIES.—One Oil Filter.

One Oil Reservoir.

TANKS.—One Exhaust Tank, with Piping.

One Water Tank (about 55 cubic feet).

CABLE FROM MACHINES TO BOARD.—about 60 feet.

By Order of the Board, A. W. WHITLOW,

Secretary. [a1585]

Shanghai, 15th November, 1908.

A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description

in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]

A TACK & CO.,

26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

JUST LANDED,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
KODAK FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [81]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-

keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING

LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central

Market) Telephone No. 515. [660]

WANTED

WANTED.

By a GENTLEMAN, Unfurnished Room

and Bathroom in good locality.

Address—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. [1584]

WANTED.

ON Lower Levels for 3 months from 1st

December, 1908, well FURNISHED

HOUSE of 5 or 6 Rooms. Good Rent will

be paid.

Apply to—Linstead & Davis.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1908. [1493]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
Well Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel

Residents
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.

Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matrons in attendance

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
a39 A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. a1475

"KINGSCLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.
Telephones No. 134.

Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA,"
A.B.C. Code, 5th-E2

ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiard, Tennis, Croquet
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
a11 Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HIGH-CLASS
CONFECTIONERY.

We have just unpacked our NEW SEASONS CONFECTIONERY, imported from the leading London, Parisian and American Houses.

CADBURY'S
CHOCOLATES.

In Fancy Boxes:
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and Others, in Great Variety.

FULLER'S
CONFECTIONERY.

COCOANUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY, CREME APICOTS, SUCRE DE LA CREME, CARAMELS, PEPPER MINT LUMPS, MARSHMALLOW BALLS &c., &c., &c.

PASCALL'S
FRENCH
CONFECTIONERY.

NOUGAT, NUTTONA, WALNUT TOFFEE, FONDANTS, CARAMELS &c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ALBION BUILDINGS AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG, 6th November, 1906.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 14.

DEATH.

On the 4th October, at Cheltenham, Mr. HENRY LAYTON, of Brixton, deeply regretted. [1891]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1906.

RECENTLY, from the 15th to the 18th September, the Third International Congress, for the History of Religions was held at Oxford, and many papers of interest, of the opposite, were read. Of course, from the nature of the subject matter the Congress had nothing to do with doctrinal theology, being only concerned with the history and anthropology of the various religions under discussion. Largely the papers read showed in how many points the various developments of religious belief from whatever country, or whatever race they had been collected, coincided; but this, it is natural to presume, in each case proceeded from the fact that mankind is human, and that even in its relations with the invisible it cannot escape from the bonds and limitations of human instinct. A formidable programme, dividing the business before the meeting into nine sections, each with its president, was prepared; and each president had to give his presidential address, so that at first sight a large increase in our exoteric knowledge of the religion or religions of the world might have been anticipated. If so the result hardly coincided with the hope, and little progress seems to have been made. Perhaps it proved to be the case, that in excluding the esoteric element all the discussions lost their main ground of interest. An instance of this was afforded in the presidential address on Celtic Religions

delivered by Sir JOHN RAY. Fifty years ago every one supposed he had quite sufficient knowledge on the subject; men, presumed to be learned, discussed druids and priests, and rites and sacrifices, as if they knew all about them; and history books told the then rising generation these imaginings, as if they were stern incontrovertible facts. Later study of the few authorities that we possess have long ago decided that these romantic tales of white-robed processions, and congregations of kneeling worshippers, which have played so prominent a part in our supposed history, must all be relegated to the realm of fancy. Sir JOHN RAY, in pointing this out to his hearers merely confirmed on his high authority what had been before accepted by the more sober of archaeologists. What he stated as to the "precious" nature of our evidence as to Celtic religions, and the fact that our knowledge was "inferential only" may well be borne in mind by many of our professors to knowledge of subjects nearer home.

An instance of this was afforded by Professor GILES, speaking on Chinese religion. He told his hearers that the Chinese had a sky-god, T'ien, who received, however, neither respect nor sacrifice, and that eventually this power became an abstraction. Now we are not going to cavil at this explanation, which, as we all know, contains a large measure of truth. If we only look at the matter exteriorly, it by no means, even so contains the whole truth; and viewed esoterically, hardly contains any at all. It is not, for instance, true that T'ien receives neither respect nor sacrifice; the exception here, as in so many other cases, going far to establish the rule. T'ien, in fact, receives so high honour and exalted sacrifice that only the Emperor himself is competent to offer them; T'ien, and T'ien alone, being his superior in the celestial hierarchy. Nor is this cult of any late or modern introduction; historically, indeed, it may claim to be the direct descendant of the ancient worship paid to the Celestial Powers by the remote ancestors of the imperial Chinese in the realms of the traditional Airyano Vaejo, far off in Central Asia. The Pami Vendidah tells how Yima, first of mortals, stepped forth to the glowing south to meet the Sun; pressed the earth with his golden harrow, and bored it with his goad; still annually the Emperor of CHINA at the equinox performs the like rite, in deference to the great Ruler of the Heaven, his only descendant to worship in his capacity of heaven's representative on earth. But having gone so far afield, we may profitably pursue the subject a little further; T'ien is in fact the modern Chinese representative of one of the oldest religious generalisations. The idea is found in practically all the older religions of the world as the deity who presides over the sky, and whose power stretches from zenith to horizon all round. As lord of the over reaching sky, he has command of the storms and the thunder, and his name as stretchers or thunderer for the two fates almost inseparably one into the other—is to be found in nearly all the principal languages of Europe and Asia. The Greek word *tonos*, implying both a spanning and a sound, is a good example; a similar one is found in the Gothic *thun-ga* to stretch, extend, and old Saxon *thunar*, thunder, the Latin *tonitruum*. But in all these languages we find a form of the word applied likewise to the great Sky God, originally the "Ex-tender" but who in all came to be likewise the "Thunderer" who wields his bolt for the punishment of the evil-doer.

It is instructive to find not only the same idea, but the same word entering into the earliest Chinese with which we are acquainted, the Shi King. In its old ballads, which both chronologically and in subject matter may be compared with the ballads woven into the opus of HOMER, we find the Sky God invariably spoken of as T'ientse, for the application of this term to the reigning sovereign did not occur till centuries later, when Chow had long ceased to be anything more than a mere name. But the word, now called in modern Chinese T'ientse, was in the old days pronounced T'ien-er, or Tausar, the *tee* being only the nominal ending, still surviving in North China as the sound represented by *erh*. In the Ballads, and notably in the Loh-Yue, the Wang is spoken of as acting under the orders of T'ientse; in the second verse of the ballad mentioned (Shi, II, iii), we are told in so many words:—"The King takes command of the expedition. As the vice-regent of T'ientse," not here the "son of Heaven"—an invention of later days—but the "Spanner" himself, whose realm included all under the heaven. T'ientse, thus becomes the early Chinese equivalent of the Goio Thunar, better known to us in his Norse title of Thor; but not only of the Norse Thor, but as well of the Vedic Indra, whose name and attributes we find to have been precisely similar.

But we can go further afield. When the Hellenes, as descendants of Heracles overran Greece, and dispossessed the old Pelagic inhabitants, they yet respected their exalted deity, the northern Thor; of all fances in their new country they held in highest reverence that of the "Pelagic" Zeus at Dodona in Epirus. But the name Dodona here betrays its origin; it is in fact, but the Hellenic pronunciation of Getic Thor-tona, where the final *tona*, is the same adjectival termination as in *Cor-tona*, *Pop-tona*, &c. Though Thor had given place to the more particularly Aryan Zeus, (the Sanskrit Dyaus, Lithuanian Devas), the fane, Thor-tona, "Place of Thor", still remained to show what was the real character of the worship to which it was dedicated. Want of sufficient knowledge to grasp the ancient phonetic relations of the language, has in this, as in so many other instances, been the cause of the popular idea as to the presumed isolated nature of Ancient China. As a fact, the more we study the remains of the elder languages handed down across the stream of the ages, the more have we to recognise the identity in language and thought of the old settlers from the West in Northern China, and the wide-spread, fair-haired race from which we ourselves claim descent, and which has likewise given us its primitive cult and civilisation.

The Dalai Lama had decided to leave Peking for Tibet on the 23rd inst.

For stealing 82 pieces of wood from the Tung Wah Hospital Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday sentenced a native to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

The second of the series of practice dances in connection with St. Andrew's ball took place at the City Hall last night, when there was a very large attendance.

Mr. Gale, the Attorney General for the Philippines is at present a visitor to Hongkong. He spent some time in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The American Consulate General, Hongkong, received the following typhoon warning: "Hongkong, November 18, 1906. 3 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of the northern Visayas or south-eastern Luzon moving W. or W.N.W."

At the Magistracy yesterday a native who was found guilty of stealing 2 lb. of copper sheeting from the Dock Company's works was sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood to imprisonment for one month.

THE following questions were tabulated for discussion by the Chinese Government after the Birthday festivities:—(1) Reform in Tibet; (2) The reform of officials; (3) The raising of funds for the Navy.

The theatres at Canton have been closed by official order. The Provincial Treasurer will shortly issue a proclamation informing the people of what may not be done during the 100 days State mourning and the penalty for non-compliance with the order.

Detective-Sergeant Terrett proceeded against two natives before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Police Court yesterday for stealing \$1,723 worth of clothing from a residence in Wing Lok Street. Mr. C. E. H. Davis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendants, and the case was remanded.

An unusual case was heard before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy yesterday when a wet nurse was charged with disobeying lawful orders, otherwise, refusing to suckle a child. His Worship held the offence proven on the evidence, and fined the defendant \$5.

The annual report of the Corinthian Yacht Club states that General Sir Charles Warren, who since the death of his son, the late Capt. Warren, has taken a great interest in the club, has very generously given a donation to cover the cost of the prize presented to the winner of the Warren Memorial Challenge Cup.

"An evening with humorists of various nationalities" is the subject of this (Thursday) evening's meeting of the Literary Club, when the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Dr. A. P. Wilder, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. B. James and Mr. W. H. Williams will take part. The chair is to be taken at 9 p.m. sharp by Mr. W. G. Humphreys, and the public are cordially invited.

The Hongkong Volunteer Troop are to ride round the island on Sunday, via Shaikwan, Stanley and Deep Water Bay. Lieut. C. H. Ross has been granted one month's leave of absence. Corporal C. H. Blason is promoted to the rank of Sergeant and will command the troop during the absence of Lieut. Ross from the Colony. Troopers G. E. Morrill and C. C. F. Cunningham have been promoted to be corporals.

We learn from a Peking contemporary that the Wai Wu Fu has forwarded a despatch to the Viceroy of Chihli stating that the Board has consented at the request of the German Minister, to allow him to take charge of the affairs of Turks and Armenians in China. These are subjects of non-trustworthy powers resident in China and they are therefore under Chinese control the same as ordinary Chinese subjects. He is also requested that it should be noted that no passports will be issued to people of these races and if they travel, and trouble ensues, they will be treated as Chinese subjects.

THE SITUATION AT
PEKING.

Tokyo, November 18th.

A prominent Japanese official has expressed his personal opinion that there will be a unanimous acceptance of the position at Peking, and a peaceful and progressive future for China.

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

The Canton correspondent of the *Chung Kuo San Po* (Chinese Daily Press) writing under yesterday's date, says that the brother of a Peking official, resident in Canton, has received a telegram stating that when the death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager was announced great excitement prevailed, and trouble was anticipated. All fears, however, were dispelled with the appointment of the new Emperor, and the capital is now quiet.

THE MOURNING.

China will go into mourning to-day. A mourning service for the late Emperor is to be held in the Wong Fa Kun palace at Canton. This building is maintained for the housing of special ambassadors who may be sent from Peking to inquire into local affairs. The mourning service for the Empress Dowager will be held in the Man Shan Kang, a building at which the Two Kwang officials assemble on special occasions to pay respects to the sovereign.

For 27 days all Chinese citizens are required to wear proper mourning, and within 100 days from the date of the Emperor's death no Chinese is allowed to shave his head. No marriages permitted to take place until a month has passed since the monarch's death. No doubt it was anticipation of this order which hastened the union of numerous lovers in Canton, for on Monday no fewer than 100 marriages were celebrated. All places of amusement are to be closed, and there will be no issue of newspapers for three days commencing from to-day. Schools also close for three days, and so do many places of business. To-day the leading merchants of the 72 guilds are to assemble at the Chamber of Commerce to hold a mourning service.

On the day when the despatch from the capital announcing the death of the Emperor, and Empress Dowager is expected all officers, civil and military, and the gentry and elders, will assemble at the Government wharf to accept the despatch bearing the sad tidings, and to convey their respects to the present Emperor.

Japan papers report the death of Professor Edwin Emerson, formerly of Tokyo and lately of Yokohama. He caught a chill during the visit of the American Fleet, and this developed into pneumonia from which death resulted.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday B. Malosovsky was prosecuted by Detective Sergeant Appleton for being in unlawful possession of five cases of cigarettes, valued at 500,000, and for selling the same. Defendant pleaded not guilty, stating that he bought the cigarettes in Amoy. The hearing was adjourned until Saturday, bail being fixed in the sum of \$4,000.

The Corinthian Yacht Club of Hongkong has now a membership of 250 and a fleet of 42 yachts and motor boats. It is stated in the annual report that the existing Club House is far too small for the Club's present needs and the committee have been in communication with the Authorities for permission to enclose part of the adjacent waste land and build an additional dressing room, boat house, etc., but up to the present no reply has been received to the application. As the matter of enlarging the club house is urgent the committee will give it every attention.

Our attention has been drawn to an error in a report of certain proceedings at the Police Court which appeared in our yesterday's issue under the heading "A Domestic Quarrel." Mr. Gardiner was reported as saying that "the complainant was the concubine of the late proprietor of the International Bank." We are informed that the name of the Bank should have been the National Bank. As the same error appears in another newspaper report of the proceedings we presume it was a slip on Mr. Gardiner's part. We gladly make the correction and trust the error will cause no further inconvenience to Mr. In Ku Tai, the compradore of the International Banking Corporation.

The Queen's College magazine remarks that it is peculiarly gratifying to find in the first batch of 36 students selected by examination to enter the Customs College at Peking, no fewer than fourteen are from Queen's College—thirteen appearing on this year's roll. The writer in the magazine adds: "The success of these boys is one of the most remarkable recommendations we have ever received, and one of which we are emphatically proud. The more the list is examined, the more reason we have to feel elate; for of the seventeen successful candidates at the Canton centre, all but three are our pupils. We are told that among the nineteen other boys from the rest of China, there are probably some old Q. C. boys. We shall be glad to hear of them when their identity is satisfactorily established. From candidates who sat at Canton, we learn that above five hundred candidates offered themselves on the first day. After an examination in English, reading and conversation, this number was reduced to eighty-one. It was these boys who were examined on the three subsequent days. The first two days were occupied with Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Grammar, Geography, Dictation, Physics, Chinese to English, and English to Chinese; on the last day, the subjects were Chinese Essay, letter in Chinese, and explanation of extracts from the Four Books. It will be seen that the examination was long and searching. Those who came through the ordeal with flying colours, have cause to be satisfied. We heartily congratulate our boys on their signal success. *Florat Collegium Beginae!*"

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS' EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

GERMAN CRISIS ENDED.

LONDON, November 18th.

An official communiqué states that notwithstanding the exaggerations of public criticism, the Emperor considers it his highest duty to safeguard the stability and policy of the empire without prejudice to his constitutional responsibility. Accordingly he approved the Chancellor's declarations, and assured Prince Buelow of his continued confidence.

The German Press considers that the crisis is ended.

INDIAN POLITICAL TROUBLE.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Viceroy of India proposes the adoption of drastic summary measures to deal with political offenders.

JAPANESE NAVAL REVIEW.

TOKYO, November 18th.

H.I.H. the Emperor reviewed the fleet at Kobe to-day, when practically the whole of the navy assembled. Yesterday's postponement was a disappointment to the enormous concourse of people who had foregathered.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE NEAR EAST.

LONDON, November 18th.

Montenegro has protested to Austria against violations of the frontier by Austrian Guards, one of which has been captured, his companions escaping. Austria denies that the frontier has been crossed. There is great excitement in Osttini.

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, November 18th.

The assassin of Mr. Henry has committed suicide in jail.

THE DEATH OF THE EMPEROR
AND DOWAGER EMPRESS
OF CHINA.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Chinese Government in Australia have received a telegram suggesting foul play in connection with the death of the Emperor of China.

The newspapers earnestly hope that dynastic changes will not affect the tranquillity of China and emphasize the responsibility of the Regent.

The Times remarks that the death of the Empress necessarily implies some modification of policy, and although the promise of constitutional government remains unaltered in the Imperial edict, the reforming spirit is working in many ways. Whether under the new regime the Court will be less reactionary, is a problem the solution of which will be awaited with intense interest.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL
ESTIMATES.

LONDON, November 18th.

During the discussion of the French Colonial Forces Estimates in the Chamber, Admiral Bressine denounced the Japanese anti-French propaganda in Indo-China. The Minister of Education and the Minister for the Colonies declared that there was no cause for uneasiness. The population was rejoicing in civilization brought by France, and the Franco-Japanese Agreement had been a happy event for Indo-China.

THE SLAM RICE CROP.

A Government official who has an extensive knowledge of the country, and who has been visiting the rice-growing areas, gives it as his opinion that the crop at the present time promises to be a bumper one. He estimates that the amount of paddy sown by the excessive rains and high water will be not more than half a million rais. The increased area under cultivation of course largely exceeds this amount. This year too very large districts of the high land, which have been out of cultivation as far as paddy growing is concerned for a number of seasons, have owing to the abundance of water become paddy producing ground. The estimated total loss by excess of water is less than would occur in a dry season, while in an average season, the higher land would be out of cultivation. Altogether the forthcoming harvest should be a highly satisfactory one, especially for the farmers.

The Mail papers report: 1,500 tons No. 1 Garden Seed, Jan. Feb. shipment, at 6d. 6. f. and 1 Holland.

Europe shipping is taking an active interest in the market and we are not far wrong in any that at least 25,000 tons of rice have already been bought for next season. This is a good start. About this time last year millers' ideas of price for No. 1 garden rice per picul were somewhere in the neighbourhood of T. 6.50 to T. 6.75 per picul, and at the present time business is being done at T. 5.60 to T. 5.75 per picul. This year at least the Banks' buying rates for sterling bills in London are high.—*Bangkok Times*, November 4th.

INTERESTING TO TRADERS.

DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN TREATY
PORTS AND HONGKONG.

Yesterday the Chief Justice in the course of his judgment in the action in which Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann and Co. are defendants made some observations which are of vital interest to China traders. He said:—

A certain sugar firm, the Cheong Loong, composed of two partners Wong Yin Nam and Leung Tsin Pan, were in business in Hongkong and had dealings with Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann, the defendant's branch house in the Colony. At the time immediately preceding the occurrences which led to this suit, the Cheong Loong had contracted to purchase sugar to the extent of about \$50,000, in three contracts. Delivery had been taken of a certain amount of the sugar, and \$5,000 had been paid on account, but a considerable quantity, 4,000 bags, had not been taken, and consequently remained in godown. On the construction of the contracts, I have no doubt that the property in this sugar had not passed to the Cheong Loong, but remained with Reuter, Brockmann and Co.; that their right was to sell the sugar speedily and obtain the best prices they could, and to prove in the bankruptcy of the firm for the difference—whereon they would have received the small dividend of 340 per cent. I have no doubt further, all the parties to the transaction being within the jurisdiction of this Court, and the transaction itself having been concluded in Hongkong, that Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann and Co. were subject to the jurisdiction of this Court in the matter of this bankruptcy. This aspect of the case was not very much referred to in argument, but it is sufficiently material for me to deal with it. All persons in the Colony, British subjects or aliens, who are creditors of a bankrupt who is before the Court in bankruptcy, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. There is no doubt that if assets belonging to the bankrupt are discovered in another country and a creditor endeavours to obtain them for his own benefit, the Court has some jurisdiction to control his action, and this, if he is within the jurisdiction, whether he has proved in the bankruptcy or not. It is not necessary to define with precision to what extent that jurisdiction goes; it is sufficient to note that it exists; also that the discovery of a partner in another country whose property could be brought into the bankrupt estate for the benefit of the creditors comes within the meaning of assets as above referred to. Further that if Reuter, Brockmann and Co's application to the German Consul for assistance in recovering such assets in Canton came within the terms of the jurisdiction clause of the Treaty of Tientsin, so also would an application by the Trustee in bankruptcy to the British Consul for similar assistance be within those clauses. And for myself I have no doubt whatever that what Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann and Co. did in the instance was an attempt to *pass out* the Trustee in the Cheong Loong bankruptcy. They did not prove in that bankruptcy, but endeavoured to obtain a payment of the whole sum due to them by application to the German Consul; and I have no doubt that, at least during the pendency of the bankruptcy proceedings before this Court, this was in violation of the bankruptcy laws of this Colony, under the protection of which they carry on their business in this Colony. Action of this sort is most prejudicial to the other traders of all nationalities as well as British, in Hongkong, and must therefore be also highly prejudicial to the great international trade of the Colony. It is one of those "loose ends" which result from the consular jurisdiction treaties with China, and which it would be for the benefit of all concerned in the commercial welfare of this Colony, to get rid of by putting the whole matter on a more satisfactory and equitable basis. I am bound to allude to this matter, because I think it is of the utmost importance that the innumerable foreign firms who trade in this Colony should realise it. That large measure of freedom of trade and access to our Courts which has been accorded to "merchant strangers" residing in the realm of England, not to be described as the "open door," for since Magna Charta and the 14th year of Richard II. there has never been a door to close, carries with it implicit obedience to our laws which, I believe, are framed in the best interests of this free commerce. It is just this which makes the difference between trading in a British Colony and trading in a Treaty Port. I think it right to add to what I have said that the error into which Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann and Co. fell, and which was the origin of all this litigation, was perhaps due to the fact that the firm trades in so many Treaty Ports in the East as well as in Hongkong, that this essential distinction between Hongkong and the rest of the East had somewhat escaped them.

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

The following telegram was received yesterday at 2.15 p.m. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni from His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary of Pontifical State, Vatican, Rome, in reply to the telegram despatched to His Holiness, the Pope, by the Hongkong Roman Catholics on the 16th instant:—

"Pozzoni, Hongkong
The Holy Father thanks, amiably sends the requested Blessing.
Cardinal MERRY DEL VAL."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China str. *Kamsung* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamoille, Lait Chamoille and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamoille will enable you to do it. Her specialities for the skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents. 622

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 18th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. FOGGOTT).

MAIDEN SESSION.

When the November session was opened the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. Ross Davis, K.C.) said—I am glad to inform your Lordship that no indictment has been filed for the present session and there is no case for trial.

The Court was adjourned *sine die*.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Judgment was given by the Chief Justice and the Puisse Judge in the appeal at the instance of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company against the decision of the Puisse Judge in the action by Mr. P. W. Goldring for the recovery of a tenancy agreement. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, of Messrs. Evans and Hartman, appeared for the appellants and Mr. Goldring appeared in person assisted by Mr. E. J. Grist.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment said—

In this case the plaintiff was tenant for one year of a flat on the second floor of a house in Robinson Road, Kowloon, and he sued the landlord for damages to his property caused by water coming into the flat. I take the following facts from the judgment of the learned Puisse Judge. Some of them are challenged by the notice of motion in so far as they are inferences; but we are of opinion that these inferences are sound.

On 28th July the Colony was visited by a severe typhoon, causing considerable damage to buildings. After this storm the plaintiff noticed dampness in the ceiling of the verandah but this passed off and there was no leakage. The plaintiff apparently thought no more about it and did not inform the defendant company of what he had seen. On the 20th August it rained heavily all day and next morning plaintiff found water pouring in through his roof and verandah wall, causing considerable damage to his personal effects. He now claims \$500 as loss suffered by him in consequence of the breach by defendant company of their agreement to keep the premises in proper repair. No structural defect is alleged and it appears that the damage was caused by water which had accumulated in large quantity on the roof owing to the gutter pipes becoming blocked. They were found to be choked with rubbish and grass, leaves of trees, and "black matter," and also with plaster from the wall. The pipes were apparently cleared without difficulty by the plaintiff's coolie who was sent up on the roof, and the accumulated water thereupon escaped.

The agreement contained the following clause: 3. "The landlords shall keep the roof and all exterior walls of the said premises in a proper tenable state of repair and amendment at their own costs." The plaintiff sued for breach of this agreement and recovered \$500 damages. The defendant is now appealing from the judgment of the learned Puisse Judge. The appeal lies on the fundamental principle of law laid down by the majority of the Court of Exchequer in *Makin v. Watkinson* and since adopted by all courts that on a covenant such as this the lessor cannot be sued for non-repair, or for damages resulting from non-repair, unless he has received notice of want of repair. It is to be noted at once that there is a difference in the facts of this case and that for here the letting was of a flat and not of a whole building, and it was argued that this is sufficient to take the present case out of the principle. We must therefore see what are the reasons on which this principle is based. As a matter of fact it works out very simply as a principle of law but as a very simple little bit of common sense. Baron Bramwell and Channell admitted that the dictum of Chief Justice Mansfield and Justice Gifford in *Moore v. Clark* was *obiter*, but they gave judgment in precisely the same sense. "The lessor may charge the lessee without notice; for the lessor is not on the spot to see the repairs wanted; the lessee is, and, therefore, the lessee cannot charge the lessor for breach of repairs without notice, for the lessor may not know that repairs are necessary." There was some discussion as to whether the necessary words to give effect to this idea could be incorporated into the covenant; but it was held that on the assumption that the contracting parties were reasonable men, and intended what was reasonable, it might be done; and the test of reasonableness was this—whether the lessor may not know that repairs are necessary. I confess that I prefer the words of the old dictum to those given by Baron Bramwell that the lessor has no means of ascertaining the condition of the premises; because this assumes that "if the lessor comes to repair when no repair is needed he will be a trespasser"; and that if he came for the purpose of looking into the state of the premises, the lessee could prevent him because that would not be a lawful cause of entry. I should have thought that a reasonable lessee would have been justified from the necessity of fulfilling the covenant. It might have to be by request, but if the lessee declined he certainly could not recover. But although these considerations of some part of the reasoning on which *Makin v. Watkinson* is based are necessary, it is quite clear that the idea involved in the decision is that where the lessor has parted with the control of the premises he cannot be presumed to keep so watchful an eye over them as the lessee, and, therefore, the duty of surveillance is thrown upon the lessee in so far as this covenant is concerned, and he must give the lessor notice when occasion arises for repairing under the covenant. The Court of Appeal in *Haggar v. McLean* definitely established the rule and covered it from the

reason. The drains in a house were in a defective condition, the tenant had not the means of knowing their condition, but the landlord had, yet this was held not sufficient to relieve the tenant from this implied condition of giving notice. If therefore the circumstances are identical, we must not look at the reason but only at the rule, but if they are not identical then we can only apply the rule if the reason is applicable to the new circumstances. Two other cases cited, *Broggi v. Robbins* and *Tredway v. Macdonald*, do not carry the law any further. The material inquiry in this case is therefore, what is included in the lease of a flat? Does it include the roof? I cannot accept the reasoning of Justice Byrne in *Café Co. v. Moss* where he arrived at the conclusion that the lease of rooms on a floor is a lease of a separate dwelling and includes the outer wall so far as it is solely appropriate to the rooms lot, because the dispute arose not between the lessor and lessee, but between two lessees. It is obvious that one lessee could not deny the right of another lessee to use the exterior walls of one flat which he himself was claiming with regard to the other, and that his was interfering with. But that is a very different thing from saying that the lease of the floor or flat included the use of the outer wall, thereby making the lessor a trespasser if he used it. This case must therefore be put on one side. The only case bearing on the question that is involved in a lease of a flat is *Hargrove v. Hartop*. There, however, had been notice by the lessee that a gutter in the roof had become stopped up and that rain water was coming through the roof, and that action was brought for negligence in allowing the repairs to stand over for five days. Moreover there was no covenant to repair, and the plaintiff succeeded on the covenant for quiet enjoyment. The judgment refers to the dictum found by the County Court judge that "the roof was not demised to the plaintiff, but was retained in the possession and under the control of the defendant, and there was no evidence that the plaintiff or any of the tenants had any right of access to the roof or any privilege to go up on it, or that they had in fact ever repaired it or cleaned out the gutter." I agree that this is not a finding which was bound by, because it was suggested that there might have been an express reservation of the control of the roof by the lessor. The suggestion is not borne out by the reports of the case all of which state expressly that there was no such reservation. Therefore this Court is called upon to decide what is included in the lease of a flat. We are clearly of opinion that it is a lease of the interior only; that it gives no right to the lessee as against the landlord to use, except by legal necessity, either the outside walls, or the roof, or anything appurtenant thereto. As to the roof it is too clear, for otherwise the lessee might erect an advertisement or sky sign on the roof, and the lessor might, or might not, use it in any other lawful way. Further the gutter and pipes are clearly appurtenant to the roof. This is made all the clearer by the fact that there were two flats, one on each floor, under the same roof, and what is true of one lessee must also be true of all four lessees. Therefore as there was no demise of that part of the premises which were out of repair, the doctrine of notice cannot apply, for the simple reason that the lessor can go on the roof to inspect, and the lessee cannot. He would certainly in law be as much a trespasser as the lessor in the case put by Baron Bramwell in *Makin v. Watkinson*. The reason for the rule as to notice falls, for the lessor "may know that repairs are necessary." That a cause of action therefore occurred in the circumstances, we have no doubt on another familiar principle which deals with accumulations of water on your property which amount to a non-natural use of it. But the action was not brought in this way, but for breach of the covenant to repair, and we must see if this will lie. It seems to me that *Hargrove v. Hartop* carries the case, the whole way. The roof and the gutter were not demised; independently of covenant a duty arises to inspect the gutters and keep them in such a proper state of repair as to prevent water accumulating on the roof in consequence of non-repair; it is an *affortio* if there is a covenant; and it is clear that the notice was only referred to in order to aggravate the breach of duty, for the judgment refers to the defendants as "never having inspected the gutters, and delayed repairs even after receipt of the notice." But putting this on one side, the case against the soundness of the decision of the Puisse Judge is put as strongly as it can be put in the notice of motion, in paragraphs (3) and (4): "The pipes and gutters on the roof are part and parcel of the flat let to the plaintiff." We are of opinion that they are appurtenant to the roof, and were therefore not let to the plaintiff. "The covenant only extends to structural defects of the roof and walls and not to choked drain pipes." We do not agree as to the limitation to structural defects, and we are of opinion that a choked drain pipe, both literally and legally is in need of repair; if it is not big enough it is a structural defect; just as much as if the wall were not strong enough to support the roof; it would be if it was big enough but it will not serve the purpose for which it was intended if it is in need of repair. Therefore the covenant sued on covers this case. And the practical result of our decision is the common sense one that if land-lords demise rooms, or flats, or floors, covered by a roof, it is their duty to see that all parts of the roof, with its appurtenances, are in good and working order, without any correlative duty being thrown on the tenant to warn them or give them notice of their being out of repair. The landlord's duty arises out of their relation ship to the tenant if there is no covenant, it arises out of the covenant if there is one.

The Puisse Judge concurred with the judgment of the Chief Justice. He thought that the appeal should be dismissed with costs. Proceeding, he said that once it was established that the

doctrine of notice being necessary only applied where there was a demise of actual premises where the want of repairs is alleged and the court had held that in the present case the roof and its appurtenances were not demised—then the question of negligence arose. The defendant company were certainly not insurers and therefore their duty was to use all reasonable care and skill to keep in proper repair. In the present case he found that less than reasonable care had been exercised and that was the ground on which he found them liable.

Mr. Goldring formally moved for judgment. Sir Henry Berkeley referring to the question of costs remarked that the respondent appeared in person and had the assistance of Mr. Grist. He submitted that no costs should be given. Costs did not include the attendance of a solicitor.

The Chief Justice—I think the Registrar must deal with that.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Mr. Goldring cannot appear here instructed by a solicitor.

Mr. Goldring—My lord, the cases are quite clear on the point. I think it is a matter for the Registrar.

The Chief Justice—Just so.

LENGTHY LITIGATION.

The Full Court gave judgments on the motions moved by the parties in the action in which Leung Lai Nam and others proceeded against Reuter, Brockelmann and Company for damages for alleged illegal seizure of property in China. Hon. Mr. H. E. Foggott, K.C., and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C. appeared for Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann and Company.

The first notice of motion was by the plaintiffs who asked that the verdict of the jury on certain questions be set aside on the ground that the judgment was contrary to the evidence. The Chief Justice, in a lengthy judgment, thought that the answers to the questions were not such as reasonable men ought to have given and he was of opinion that the verdict on those points should be set aside.

The Puisse Judge was of the opinion that on all the questions, except the second relating to the partnership, the verdict of the jury should stand and that the motion should be dismissed with costs.

The second notice of motion was by the defendants who asked for judgment on the various grounds set forth.

The Chief Justice, in the course of another lengthy judgment, said he could not imagine anything more oppressive than for persons, whether they had a good case or not, setting their counsel in motion and through them the Chinese authorities to get property seized and when asked about it calmly fold their arms and tell the plaintiffs to find out for themselves. The law is a just one. It is primitive in its simplicity: you defendants say you have a right to seize or the Chinese authorities have a right to seize on your behalf. Produce your warrant and let us see whether they have acted rightly or not. It might be that on the production of the warrant the case will collapse, but until you do so we cannot tell. His Lordship held that the verdict of the jury must stand.

The Puisse Judge held that the verdict of the jury should be set aside and judgment entered for the defendants with costs of the proceeding here and in the court below.

Mr. Pollock said his aide would take the matter further and asked for a stay of execution unless plaintiffs would give an undertaking to refund costs.

The order was made by consent.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Wednesday, November 18th.

BEFORE LIEUT. C. W. BECKWITH, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

APPROACHING A VESSEL IN THE QUARANTINE AREA.

Lance-Sergeant Sutton presented the master of the licensed steam launch *King Edward* for approaching within 30 yards of the *St. Catherine* *Apoc*, that vessel then being suspected, without having first received the express permission of the Health Officer.

Prosecutor, stated that about 10.14 a.m. on November 12th he observed the steam launch *King Edward* run close alongside the *St. Catherine* *Apoc* which was then lying in the quarantine anchorage and flying the quarantine flag. The European in the *King Edward* got into the Harbour Office launch *Lily*. Witness then approached the Harbour office launch and asked if permission had been given the master of the *King Edward* to go alongside the *Catherine* *Apoc*. He was informed that it had not.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, stating that he had received orders from the European in charge.

His Worship said this was a serious offence and could not be treated lightly. He would fine the coxswain \$50, in default, three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report—

On the 18th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday, is moving into the Pacific to the E. of Hokkaido.

The barometer has fallen again over N. China, and another depression is probably advancing towards Manchuria from the Westward.

Pressure is highest over Central China and the Eastern Sea.

Moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and strong monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood N. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.

Formosa Channel N.E. winds, mod. to fresh.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

LAWLESSNESS IN KWANGTUNG.

BRIGANDAGE RAMPANT—DETERMINED ACTION BY THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy of the Two Kwang has issued the following Notification, copies of which have been sent to all the high Civil and Military Officials in the Province of Kwangtung—

"This year many prefectures and districts in the Kwangtung Province have been afflicted with calamities. Bad harvests have been experienced and floods have prevented the cultivation of land. Consequently the people have had difficulty in earning a livelihood. You are all aware that I have directed the different Bureaux to do their utmost to raise funds to alleviate the sufferings of the people and so prevent lawlessness and chaos in the afflicted districts. But I regret to learn that recently there has been a recrudescence of piracy and robbery that stern and prompt measures to suppress it are imperatively necessary, especially now that the winter season has set in when lawless conduct is usually rife. The civil and military officials and the police officers of all the different districts whose duties are to search for and arrest pirates and robbers should act energetically and to their utmost to stamp out brigandage and plunder, and restore peace and order in the respective districts."

It has recently come to my knowledge that there has been a recrudescence of piracy and brigandage in the city of Canton and its vicinity, at Yew Tau village and several other villages bordering on the Great North Gate of Canton City where robbers have kidnapped people and members of Triad Societies have forcibly taken possession of public properties. Daring robberies have been committed in broad daylight in Kong-nga-lee, one of most prominent thoroughfares in the Western suburbs of the Canton City. Brigands kidnapped the late Sir Ting Ping, a leading representative of the gentry in the village Wong-tung in the Nam Hoi district and the officials have failed to capture the robber, or even to obtain the release of the captive alive. If such daring crimes can be perpetrated in the metropolis of the Kwangtung Province one can imagine what must be going on in the other prefectures. If pirates and robbers have the audacity to kidnap wealthy gentry and plunder their residences, it can readily be surmised what the merchants and the common people must have suffered at the hands of the robbers and pirates. Unless strict instructions are given to the high Civil and Military Officials to institute strict searches, for the brigands and adopt stringent measures to protect the people, there can be no security for life and property from plunder and brigandage."

This Notification is issued expressly to inform and warn the Civil and Military Officials that in future they must instruct the soldiers to co-operate with the volunteers of the different districts in taking adequate measures to capture robbers and afford the people proper protection. When any notorious pirates or robbers manage to escape capture in any of the districts, the officials should immediately issue large rewards with a view to securing their arrest. They must engage informers and pay them liberally to trace the brigands and have them captured. As soon as the officials receive information of the whereabouts of pirates and robbers they must personally lead the soldiers in pursuit and they must not so neglect their duty as to allow them to escape. Officials will be punished and rewarded according to their merits during their tenure of office. I desire to make it clear to you that any official who captures a notorious brigand or apprehends robbers and thieves, no matter whether the official be civil or military, he will be handsomely rewarded. Officials whose districts are kept in peace will likewise be rewarded. On the other hand, officials whose districts are disturbed by robberies and piracies will be singled out for punishment without mercy."

I have at heart the peace of the Empire and therefore hold the Military and Civil Officials responsible for the maintenance of peace. High officials should see that their subordinates carry out their duty and report to me all cases of lawlessness and I will have the officials punished. On receipt of this Notification all officials must pay heed to it and carry out the instructions."

THE PORCELAIN EXHIBITION AT SHANGHAI.

At the official inauguration of the above exhibition on the 17th inst. Mr. T. W. Kingsmill said that in the unavoidable absence of Sir Polham Warren, President of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, he had been asked to welcome the visitors to the opening day. This exhibition, was a new departure for Shanghai and he was very glad to see from the number of those present, that the efforts of the Committee were appreciated. He thanked the many collectors who had come forward to help in the exhibition which would be recorded as one of the finest collections of Chinese ceramic art ever seen in any part of the world. Mr. D. Landale declared the Exhibition open and other speakers were Mr. Charles Denby, U.S. Consul-General, and Mr. C. O. Liddell, Chairman of the Asiatic Society's Committee. The latter said that the Society's Committee were particularly due to Viceroy Tuan Fang who had sent some wonderful antiquities, and to the Shanghai Total, through whose combined influence specimens had been received from Mr. Li Chi-hai of Canton who possessed a unique collection, the most famous in China, and from Mr. King Shiao-sun who had lent forty pieces of Chinese antiquities. Other notable Chinese collectors were Mr. K. H. Han-tsen, Mr. Lin Wen-tsun, and other Chinese friends. In this connection the Committee was fortunate in being able to command the influence of Dr. J. C. Ferguson with his numerous Chinese friends. Generous support had also been received from the Committee's Chinese colleagues, Mr. Shen Tun-ho, Mr. Ho Hsi-may, Mr. Zou Sing-ching and Mr. Wong Chia-sun, who had all rendered valuable assistance. Last, but not least, he would speak of the invaluable services of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. W. Blair, whose untiring energy in organisation had relieved the Committee of much anxiety.

IMPORTANT CASE UNDER THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

MANAGER OF R.E. CANTEN SUMMONED.

An interesting case came on for hearing before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday when A. M. Thornhill, manager of the Royal Engineers Canteen, was summoned for retailing liquor without a licence.

Detective-Sergeant Appleton prosecuted, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant. Detective-Sergeant Appleton deposed to giving a Chinese boy a hit and a \$5 bill on the evening of the 11th instant. The hit bore the assumed name of "J. Long" and was handed to the boy at the Central Police Station. Witness then went with the boy to Wellington Barracks and told him to get one bottle of port wine and one bottle of whisky. He saw the boy enter the barracks gate and go towards the Canteen. After an absence of about five minutes he returned with the bottles of port wine and whisky produced, and returned \$2.50 change.

Cross-examined, witness said he made the duplicate hit at the Police Station before proceeding to Wellington Barracks. He did not know what the Army regulations were with regard to "boys" entering Wellington Barracks. Witness did not see the boy come out of the Canteen at the Barracks and go back again. He did not know whether the contractor was permitted to sell liquor to soldiers and to soldiers' families. He proceeded in the same way as he would have done in connection with unlicensed premises.

A Chinese cook employed at the Central Station stated that he took the hit into Wellington Barracks to buy some spirits. A servant boy asked where he came from, and he replied Sanhsafong. The boy then asked the name of his master, and he said he did not know. The defendant was not present.

Cross-examined, witness said he did not tell the sentry who stopped him at the Barracks gate that he was a soldier's boy.

Didn't the bar boy refuse to sell you liquor until you produced a hit from your master?—No.

His Worship (to Sergeant Appleton)—How are you going to connect the defendant with this?

Sergeant Appleton—By bringing a military officer up here to prove that he is the tenant of the canteen.

Mr. Kong Sing—That does not prove that he sold the liquor.

His Worship (to the Sergeant)—We want some proof that this man was connected with the sale.

Sergeant Appleton—I think I can get proof from the police.

His Worship—If you can get some of the police to say that they have been there and have seen him selling liquor, that will be sufficient.

Mr. Kong Sing—To save time I will admit that the defendant is the tenant. Your Worship will notice that this is a very different prosecution to the ordinary ones which come before the Court. In the ordinary way it is perfectly clear that people selling liquor without a licence are evading the law, but this is quite a different matter. I am not astonished at Sergeant Appleton bringing this prosecution, because he is ignorant of the way in which this canteen is conducted. This canteen is provided for by, and conducted under, Army regulations.

His Worship—I don't know anything about that.

Mr. Kong Sing—The King's regulations and orders provide that a regimental institute will be established in every unit to supply troops with the best articles at the lowest prices. In the section from which I quote, rules for the management of the garrison are issued, and under the English Licensing Act of 1902 it is not necessary for a person holding a Canteen licence under the authority of the Secretary of State to obtain a justices' licence or a certificate to enable him to obtain or hold any excise licence for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The defendant's licence is under contract with the Army, and is modified and qualified in this way: only officers, soldiers, and their families and servants are permitted to purchase articles. Civilians are not allowed to purchase in any of the establishments. Under these rules it is impossible for a Chinese servant to enter the Barracks without a pass.

His Worship—Under the Home Act a canteen is not required to take out a licence, but it is under the local Ordinance.

Mr. Kong Sing—I submit not. If we are, then no canteen in the Colony is *bona fide*.

His Worship—It seems to me, so far as the Ordinance is concerned, that any sale on unlicensed premises is contrary to the Ordinance.

Mr. Kong Sing—These are not unlicensed premises.

His Worship—What licence do you hold?

Mr. Kong Sing—We hold a licence under the King's regulations, and that overrules all local ordinances.

His Worship—These orders apply to England. Mr. Kong Sing—And here as well. You cannot arrest a man in barracks or on board a man-of-war.

His Worship—Do you mean to say that if a theft was committed on army premises the police could not make an arrest?

Mr. Kong Sing—I am speaking of misdemeanours. It is to the public safety that criminals, whether soldiers or otherwise, should be subject to the law, but this case does not seem to be a crime. If it is an offence, it is not an offence against the Ordinance. I submit it is a misconceived prosecution. If your Worship is against me, then all the canteens in the Colony are illegal.

His Worship—Certainly, and they depend then on Government sufferance. If this prosecution goes ahead, and my view of the Ordinance is correct, then the question of sale whether to soldiers or civilians is irrelevant? Mr. Kong Sing—Yes.

DOCTOR ADVISED USE OF CUTICURA

Patient's Arms and Hands in Fearful State—Burning and Itching were Unbearable—No Rest Night or Day—Five Months of Intense Torture.

HOPELESS CASE OF ECZEMA SOON CURED

"Six months ago I used some green dye, and I think some of it must have got into a small cut on my right hand. Soon I began to suffer intense pain, first in my right arm and then in my left. I tried several remedies, which only aggravated the case, until I decided to consult a doctor. He said I was suffering from eczema, and advised me to use Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. I am pleased to say instant relief was obtained, and with a continued use of the Cuticura Remedies I was free from the intense pain after five months of torture. Mrs. Florence Whittingham, 75, Oakfield Terrace, Catford, S.W., Plymouth, Devon, Nov. 19, 1907."

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and wasting of scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne—all demand remedies of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such staunch proven by testimonials of remarkable cures which many temples and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient to cure. Send to nearest dealer for Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Principal depot, London, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4. A. & C. S. Cuticura, Ltd., 27, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4. Agents: Messrs. J. & A. S. Cuticura, Ltd., 27, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4. Sole Proprietors, London.

48-2

His Worship—It is quite possible that the defendant may have some permission from the local Government to sell to soldiers, and he may be able to produce that permission.

Mr. Kong Sing—I submit that if I produce a contract between the defendant and the Army Authorities permitting the sale of spirits, my point is made.

His Worship—You will have to prove that the Military Authorities were within their rights in giving that permission. I take it you have two lines of defence: That you have the right under the Home Act to sell to anybody—

Mr. Kong Sing—I don't say that at all. We have the right to sell to soldiers or soldiers' servants without a licence; and my other defence is that this was a sale to a soldier in the ordinary way.

A. M. Thornhill said he was tenant of the Royal Engineers Canteen and manager of the Soldiers' Club. He held a contract with the army officials under the King's regulations and orders, and under that contract he was permitted to sell to soldiers and soldiers' servants. Witness had boys to sell for him, and was not present when this sale took place. He had given strict instruction to the boys that they were on no account to sell to civilians. If Chinese servants produced chits from their masters they could sell anything over the bar. The rules were that sentries were not to pass Chinese boys into barracks unless they were in receipt of a pass signed by the adjutant. Quite recently a number of military drafts and families arrived in the Colony by the *Sveadan*, and it was possible that the Canteen boys did not know all the soldiers' boys in the Colony. Within the knowledge of witness no sales had been made from the Canteen to others than soldiers or sailors. He said the boys' wages and the rent, and the remaining profit was his.

Mr. Kong Sing—It's a sort of private concern within territorial limits.

Sergeant Appleton—How much do you charge for a bottle of port wine?

Mr. Kong Sing—You ought to know. Witness—About 30 cents.

Sergeant Appleton—Isn't it an easy matter for a Chinese who does not speak English to get into barracks?

Witness—I don't know whether he would get in, or whether he would get kicked out?

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

"NEAR THE NORTH POLE"

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF A "ONE-MAN DASH." Dr. Frederick E. Cook, who started last year on an unprecedented dash for the North Pole, is believed by American explorers to be close to his goal. A letter received from him last month is dated March 17, Polar Sea, North of Cape Hubbard. In it Dr. Cook announces that he is making a straight course for the Pole. He has, he says, plenty of provisions, having secured 102 musk-ox, five bears, and 150 hares. Dr. Cook started a year ago last spring on a hunting expedition to ten-ton fishing schooners. When the time came to return in August 1907, Dr. Cook, to the surprise of his friends, declared he would remain and make a "one-man dash" for the Pole. Of the crew, Rudolph Franke volunteered to stay with Dr. Cook and watch the supplies at Annotak, twenty miles north of Etah. A blizzard was constructed by the two men, with the assistance of Esquimaux, who prepared abundance of dog food.

The dash was made in May. The coast was nearly killed by Polar bears. The grease on his gun was so hard that they were useless. After a hard struggle the bears were beaten off by means of knives fixed on long sticks.

On February 26, with a small party of Esquimaux, Dr. Cook started north and camped for several days on an ice floe. He reached Flaglerdy on March 3, and here decided to send Franke to Annotak.

Franke has just reached New York, and says he is confident that Dr. Cook has succeeded in reaching his goal. The "Polar Club" explorers are discussing relief measures, which, however, cannot be taken before next spring.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS, only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Goods at present in the custody of the above named Company will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by Mr. G. P. LAMBERT at his Auction Rooms, Duddell Street, on SATURDAY the 5th day of December, 1908 unless the same are previously taken delivery of and the charges due in respect thereof paid.

11 cases JAPANESE WARE, Nos. 252, 438, 439, 497, 525/526, 718/719, 803, 820 stored to the order of Woon Kex under Warrant 3039 in Company's West Point Godown No. 2, Upper on 25th April, 1905, 3 cases JAPANESE WARE, Nos. 246, 249, 250 stored to the order of Woon Kex under Warrant 5390 in the Company's West Point Godown No. 7, Upper on 19th March, 1906.

R. J. MACGOWAN,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908. [1588]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEORGE P. LAMBERT has received instruction from the Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction:

On FRIDAY, the 4th December, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The following VERY VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, namely—

All those Two Pieces or Parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid, registered in the Land Office respectively as SECTION "N" OF MARINE LOT No. 90 and SECTION "C" OF MARINE LOT No. 91 together with all the messuages thereon known as Nos. 11, 13 and 15, Tsz Mi Alley, Victoria aforesaid. Annual Crown Rent payable in respect of SECTION "N" OF MARINE LOT No. 90 one pound sterling and in respect of SECTION "C" OF MARINE LOT No. 91, 10 shillings. Area, Section "N" of Marine Lot No. 90 contains 1527 Sq. ft. or thereabouts and Section "C" of Marine Lot No. 91 contains 375 Sq. ft. or thereabouts.

The said Lots are held respectively for the respective residue of the term of 999 years and 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

S. W. TSO,

Solicitor for the Mortgagee

or to

MR. GEORGE P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908. [1587]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 20th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908. [18]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MATOPPO,"

Captain Dornand, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All boxes, chests, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 24th Nov., at 8 P.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Nov. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

S. E. WATSON & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [189]

NOW READY.

THE IMPERIAL ANGLO-CHINESE

DIARY, 350

THE IMPERIAL ANGLO-CHINESE

DANCE BOOK.

75 CENTS

KELLY & WALSH LD.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. [1578]

THE FASHIONABLE COLOUR

FOR THIS SEASON IS BROWN.

We Stock

The Latest Fashion DRESS MATERIALS

in LIGHT, MEDIUM and DARK BROWN

as supplied to Members of the A.D.C.

Ladies, please inspect our Stock before we are run out.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. [651]

PUBLIC COMPANY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1908, of Thirty Cents per share, will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on and after FRIDAY, 27th November, 1908, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office.

The Dividend will also be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 24th instant, until MONDAY, the 30th instant, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares will be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. [1585]

INTIMATIONS

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out under—

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th November—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 8.30 A.M. and finishing at 12 Noon.

On THURSDAY and MONDAY, the 19th and 23rd November—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 8.30 A.M. and finishing at 12 Noon.

On TUESDAY, the 24th November—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M. and finishing at 12 Noon.

On WEDNESDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 30th November—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M. and finishing at 10 P.M.

On MONDAY, the 30th November—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M. and finishing at 12 Noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. [1569]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon, South of Austin Road or those parts of a domestic building used as a Shop, Office or Godown must be CLEANED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout," used in this notice means that the house should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room, all outside partitions, stair casings and stair landings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard must have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street, Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Taumau Reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

The Government Lime-washing Contractor is prepared to cleanse and lime-wash floors at the rate of \$1.10 per floor on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

A. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1908. [1561]

REMOVAL.

THE Office of MR. O. D. THOMSON,
Solicitor has been REMOVED to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1908. [1571]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL, November 30th, 1908, and ONE PRACTICE DANCE, on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, from 5 to 7 P.M.

Scotsmen (Naval, Military, or Members of the Civil Community) desiring to Subscribe to the above are requested to forward their names to the Undersigned.

No Scotsman can attend the Dance and Practice but as a Subscriber.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1908. [1399]

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

FROM 10TH TILL 30TH NOVEMBER.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND INDIAN

SILK, CREPE, CANTON LINES,

EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, LACES,

CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERY, FANCY

GOODS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Kindly note that the above Articles are suitable for presents for Christmas and New Year.

Inspection early solicited.

D. CHELLARM,

2, D'Agular Street.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [1563]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. SIR F. LUGARD.

A

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (Arsenal Street).

ON

SATURDAY,

NOVEMBER 21ST, AT 9 P.M.

Dress Circle \$3.00

Stalls 2.00

Pit 1.00

SERVICE TICKETS HALF-PRICE.

Plan and Booking at S. MOUTRIE & Co.,
Chater Road.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [1504]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY,

the 23rd November, 1908, at 11 A.M., at Hor Yick's Timber Yard, Kennedy Town, if not cleared previously by Consignee.

N/M. 2012 PIECES WOOD (6' by 6' by 4"), Arrived 14th December, 1907, Per S.S. "TAINGTAV" from Bangkok.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. [1586]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1888.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

Messrs. IP WING CHIO, FUNG CHAI YU, IP KAM KWONG, WONG YAT WAN and FUN LAM SANG, trading together under the Style or Firm of the TUNG FU TAI Firm, of No. 60, Gansang Road, West, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on the 34th day of June, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following

TRADE MARK—

The representation of Two Dragons, one on either side, in an upright position, facing each other, between them two

Plains in Flower, above the Plains and between the Dragons be a Ball of Fire, in the name of IP WING CHIO, FUNG CHAI YU, IP KAM KWONG, WONG YAT WAN and FUN LAM SANG, who claim to be the Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants since the year 1905 in respect of the following Goods—

MATCHES in Class 47.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark is seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 18th day of September, 1908.

DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

AS a going concern, a Large DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the most central part of the town, together with the unexpired portion of the lease of the premises.

For Particulars apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office,

Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [1567]

FOR SALE.

THREE GOOD BUTTERFLY CABINETS.

For particulars address—

Care of "Daily Press" Office,

Hongkong, 9th November, 1908. [1541]

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,

3, DUDDELL STREET.

FOR SALE A Quantity of NETTING for TENNIS COURTS, etc., at less than half cost.

GOEZE-ANSCHUTZ FOCAL PLANE CAMERA, PHOTO MATERIALS, DRYES and CHEMICALS.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. [1050]

TO LET

TO LET.

ROOMS in Hotel Mansions, suitable for Office or Chambers.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [1550]

TO LET.

NO. 17 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—

COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. [88]

TO LET.

FROM 1st DECEMBER, 1908, "FUNG SHUI" PLANTATION ROAD.

THE PEAK—This house, which is situated and within easy distance of the tram, is fully furnished and contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, Three Large and One Small Bedrooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen and Laundry, Servants' Quarters, Poultry House, Large Vegetable Garden (planted with English seeds) Flower Garden and Lawn.

For further particulars apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors.

8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908. [1536]

TO LET

TO LET

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [91]

TO LET.

COAL YARD, Immediate Possession.

A PORTION OF THE COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East.

Apply to—

N. MODY & CO.,

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. [1342]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1908. [1452]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [85]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14 Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHERMAN TOMES & Co.)

Apply to—

THE COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,

E. D. SASSON & CO.,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. [947]

TO LET.

NO. 52, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

SAM WANG CO., LTD.

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. [90]

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The following letter was read:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
10th November, 1908.
SIR—With reference to my letter No. 5778/1904 of the 25th August 1904, I am directed to transmit for the information of your Chamber the enclosed copy of a despatch from Sir John Jordan dated the 22nd ultimo. I am, &c., Your obedient servant,
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

British Legation,
Peking, 22nd October, 1908.
SIR—With reference to my despatch of 8th January last, I have the honour to transmit herewith to Your Excellency copies of an Imperial Decree issued on October 5th, and of the Memorial of the Government Council upon which it was based, relating to the introduction of a uniform silver currency throughout the Empire of which a coin weighing one K'ü Ping or Treasury tael is to be the unit.

I have thought it might be possibly of use to Your Excellency and the Chamber of Commerce to have an authorised translation of these documents.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. N. JORDAN,
His Excellency Sir P. J. D. Lugard,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor and
Commander in Chief, Hongkong.

Translation.

DECREE.

Peking Gazette.

5th October, 1908.

An Imperial Decree in response to a memorial of Prince Ching and other Ministers of the Government Council, and of Prince Pu-lun and other Members of the Senate, who, in obedience to our Commands, have deliberated upon the subject of uniform national currency.

A standard currency, is the fundamental principle of public finance, and various countries have adopted a gold coin as their unit of value, with a subsidiary currency of silver and copper tokens. Under well-framed regulations such currencies have been found convenient and profitable. But it requires years of preparation to be ready for such a measure, which can by no means be attained at one step. The finances of China are in confusion and the standardising of the currency is an urgent necessity. If actual gold coins were to be taken as the standard unit, it would be difficult to raise the necessary amount; while if gold were merely placed nominally as the standard unit, grave dangers would be incurred. It is evident therefore that we should first standardise and render uniform the silver currency, and then carefully proceed to take measures for a further advance; with a view to securing the adoption of a gold standard in the future.

The memorialists have pointed out that the use of the tael and its fractions has been so long established that it would be difficult to substitute any other denomination in its place. The Committee of Finance in a previous memorial also recommended the determination of the tael as the silver coin to be used.

We therefore command that a larger silver coin shall be struck weighing one K'ü Ping tael, and that large quantities of silver coins weighing 5 of a K'ü Ping Tael shall also be minted for general convenience in use. Also there shall be small pieces of one mace and of five candareens, of less pure silver, which will serve as subsidiary currency. The two silver coins aforesaid shall be 980 fine, while the two small silver pieces will be 900 fine. This silver currency, except in so far as calculations under Treaties and Agreements with Foreign Powers will require to be made as before, shall be uniformly used by all Yamen, great or small, in Peking or the Provinces, in all their Treasury transactions, and all allowances for difference of weight or touch, or melting fees &c., &c., shall henceforth be perpetually forbidden.

Let the Governors General and Governors of Provinces examine the conditions in their jurisdiction and devise means in conjunction with the Board of Finance for determining steps, either by increasing or decreasing as the case may be, the allowance and vice money of territorial authorities and tax-collectors while on duty together with expenditure for travelling on the public service, and let the rates be published openly by proclamation so that the populations of clerks may be abolished for ever.

As regards the diversity of silver currency in the various provinces, and the differences of touch, which give dishonest traders and market dealers the opportunity for demanding discounts and profits off each transaction, grievous injury is inflicted thereby on all classes, and the Board of Finance is now commanded to issue stringent regulations forbidding such practices in the future, with the view that in a given number of years the national silver currency may become completely uniform.

Until the new coinage has been minted in sufficient quantities to take the place of the silver pieces in use in the Provinces, as well as the pieces may be used as before, for the time being, on the market, and treasury payments may still be made in specie for the present, but must year by year be diminished by the substitution of the new silver coinage. On these questions let the Board of Finance carefully consider the circumstances and take satisfactory steps for the execution of this measure.

Let this Decree be generally circulated in all parts.

Translation.

MEMORIAL OF THE GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
(HUI I CHENG WU CHU) ON THE QUESTION
OF A UNIFORM NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Special Envoy to America, Tang Shao-Yi, having memorialised the Throne on September 22nd, praying that effect should be given to all the Articles of the Commercial Treaties, and that the question of currency should be speedily determined, the present memorialists were commanded to deliberate and report thereon without delay.

As the Throne is aware, the question of currency has been considered repeatedly by high authorities in the Capital, and investigated and reported upon by all the Provincial Authorities. Special Memoranda on the subject have also been submitted by Chinese Officials in Chuan-an and Yuan Shih-kai, as well as by the Board of Finance; all of which under a Decree of April 26th, were handed over to the Government Council and the Senate for consideration. All this shows sufficiently the great care which has been bestowed by the Throne on this important question.

Now, the freedom of communication throughout the world renders this question of currency of still greater import than ever before, if we were to follow the rest of the world we should adopt a gold standard. But if the present conditions prevailing in China be our guide, we should use a silver standard. Moreover, if the principles underlying the development of currencies be examined, it will be found that

between the extreme of copper and gold there must always be the intermediary stage of a silver currency; and for these reasons it is both right and suitable that China should now begin at first with a silver standard. But although the adoption of a silver currency has been unanimously advocated, there has been by no means the same unity of opinion as to whether it should be a tael or dollar currency. The present memorialists have considered this point most profoundly, and from the reports of the Governors-General and Governors of Provinces that eleven Provinces favour the tael against eight in favour of the dollar the remainder either advocating the use of both concurrently, or proposing the introduction of a new coin of 7 mace.

Tang Taohien in his Memorial also favoured the tael currency, and from the point of view of national dignity it seems to us that we ought to try and stand alone, and that we cannot afford to throw away our sovereign rights in order to gratify the wishes of others; while from the point of view of the people we should follow a course suitable to the greater number, and not change a tradition of the country for the convenience of open ports or trading ports. This is as much a fundamental principle for our guidance in making the enactment to-day, as it will be an essential factor for the future success of the measure itself; and as we have dealt with this point in previous Memorials there is no need to elaborate it further. We now propose merely to present a few of the principal arguments on both sides in the problem of adopting a dollar or a tael currency.

From the point of view of public convenience it has been said that as a large supply of dollars already exists, it would be simpler to extend their use than to adopt a tael currency. But it must be borne in mind that in every place where dollars are used it is always in combination with specie; while in all the places where specie is used it by no means follows that dollars are also current.

Chinese dollars were originally coined in order to oppose the invasion of the Mexican dollar, and it seems to us that if a national currency is speedily established, everyone will have perfect confidence therein.

As regards the objection that the higher denomination will tend to raise the cost of living, while small denomination will tend to economy in prices, it must not be forgotten that besides the unit of value there must be fractional currency, and that a 5-mace piece will prove more convenient than one of 7 mace. Moreover the bulk of the people in their daily life mostly rely upon the copper currency, and if this has an unimpeded circulation there is no reason why habits of extravagance should be engendered.

It has been argued also that the value of a dollar approximates that of 1000 cash, and that with the principal and fractional coin so conveniently related calculations are simplified. But as long as the legal ratios of the currency are not fixed the market rates must constantly vary, and as nearly all the public and private transactions involve exchange between silver and cash the substitution of dollar values in place of the tael would only result in producing a complication of old fractions.

Another argument is that in all currencies coins should be reckoned by the pieces and not by the weight. But just as Dollars can be reckoned by the pieces, so also can the tael once they are struck into coins, and while the trouble of conversions and discounts will be saved, such coins will also fulfil the condition of corresponding in weight to their inscribed denomination.

To extend our argument further afield, in all our transactions with other countries, foreign obligations have always been liquidated in terms of tael. The Native Customs revenue, also, is expressed in terms of K'ü Ping taels. Foreign Commerce is carried on entirely by means of exchange calculations, and the price of the pound sterling fluctuates with the state of the silver market. By using a tael currency transactions can all proceed as before, and the extended use of such a coin cannot fail to prove advantageous.

The coinage of a tael currency was recommended by the Council of Finance. In Hapei and the New Dominion a tael currency has been in use for some years. The Board of Finance also held that if a silver currency were to be adopted there could be no harm in using a tael coin.

This, then, is also our present decision; and we have further memorandised the suggestion of Tuan Fang to coin a large quantity of 5 mace pieces (half taels) to be of equal currency with the tael coins and be legal tender for any amount. Besides these 2 coins we propose that there should be 1 mace and 1/2 mace (5 candareens) pieces as subsidiary currency. These coins will in the future take the place of the 10 cent and 5 cent pieces of the past, and will prevent the rise of prices or difficulties in the daily life of people, besides forming part of our preparations for a gold standard.

As regards the national dollar coined by the Board of Finance the year before last, as an experiment, the intention was to make use of this coin temporarily, as being known to the people and easy to establish. But the uniform currency is to be sought, the standard can only be fixed after far-reaching investigation, and the present memorialists have formed the conclusion, after carefully weighing all considerations, that the long-established use of the tael and its fraction—the mace, candareen and mil—can hardly be altered or abolished.

The most suitable weight for the standard coin will be the K'ü Ping tael; and as regards fineness, it will be remembered that from the minting regulations drawn by the Council of Finance and submitted to the Throne, it appeared that a tael weight of "full touch" silver, as generally used throughout China, actually contained when melted only 98 or 99 of a tael of pure silver; and they proposed therefore that a tael and 5 mace pieces should be 98 fine and 1 and 2 mace pieces 95 fine.

The recent memorandum of the Board of Finance observes further that Chinese specie has never actually been 100 per cent fine. Recent analysis have shown that the best does not reach 995 touch. Supposing therefore that coins of 100 per cent pure silver were struck, the use of broken silver could not well be suddenly abandoned as soon as the new coinage appeared, and this, together with the use of Mexican dollars and Chinese Provincial Dollars—which are all 6 old in fineness while passing for 6 odd of pure silver would lead to illicit melting down of the heavier coin, as invariably happens under such circumstances. In the memorandum of Chang Chitang, Lu Chan-an and Yuan Shih-kai it was observed that in the absence of a gold currency the unit must be 100 per cent fine though the subsidiary coinage could be about 9 touch. But objections have not been wanting, to show that a pure coin would be too soft for ordinary use.

Now it will be found that the Russian gold rouble piece weighs 6.55 grammes of which only 6 grammes is pure gold. The Japanese gold yen piece weighs 2.22 mace of which only 2 mace is pure gold. The remainder is alloy, but in use it all passes for pure gold. The same is found in all countries. Though we have not yet started a gold currency, and temporarily use silver to take its place, we must certainly follow the same plan. From recent experiments in minting we find a silver

coin with the addition of 5 per cent alloy makes a strong and clear ringing coin. Of course the expense of minting has to be considered and the labour and alloy, which is estimated at 3 per cent, can be paid for out of the profits accruing from the subsidiary coinage. If this is insufficient the profits from the copper currency could be drawn upon, and if that is still insufficient there remain the profits on the paper currency. (The rest of the Memorial contains no further suggestions of importance.)

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF MORPHINE INTO CHINA.

The following letter was read:—
Colonial Secretary's Office
2nd November, 1908.

SIR—I am directed to transmit for the information of the Chamber of Commerce the enclosed copy of a despatch from His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking with copy of the Notification issued by Sir J. N. Jordan to His Britannic Majesty's Consuls at the Treaty Ports in China.

I am, &c.,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.
The Secretary,
The Chamber of Commerce.

Copy.

Peking, 16th October, 1908.
SIR—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for Your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir Edward Grey on the subject of the proposal, of the Chinese Government to prohibit, under Article XI of the Mackay Treaty of September 5th, 1902, the importation, except for medical purposes, of morphia into this country.

On the receipt of a Note from the Wai wu-pu informing me that the Treaty Powers had assented to the enforcement of the prohibition, I telegraphed to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs proposing to publish a warning notification to British subjects. I have now received Sir Edward Grey's approval of this procedure, and the notification, which forms enclosure 4 to my despatch is accordingly being issued through His Majesty's Consuls at the Treaty Ports.

A King's Regulation making the Chinese Decree of prohibition binding upon British subjects will shortly be promulgated. I have, &c.,
J. N. JORDAN.

His Excellency,
Sir F. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.,
&c. &c. &c.

Circular.

British Legation,
Peking, 10th October, 1908.

SIR—I enclose for your information and guidance copies of correspondence with the Wai wu-pu in regard to Article XI of the British Chinese Treaty of September 5th, 1902 (Prohibition of the general importation of Morphia), which it has been agreed shall be brought into operation from January 1st 1909. You are requested to issue the Notification to British subjects which is enclosed, and to take whatever steps may be necessary to secure the proper fulfilment of the Treaty provisions pending the issue of a King's Regulation which is under consideration.—I have, &c.,
J. N. JORDAN.

His Majesty's Consul.
Translation.

PRINCE CHING TO H. M. MINISTER.
Peking, 28th September, 1908.

SIR—With reference to the question of prohibiting the importation of Morphia into China, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that as a result of repeated representations of the part of this Board to the various Foreign Representatives in Peking, replies have now been received from each, signifying the concurrence of their respective Governments in such a measure, and whereas it is now intended to prohibit the importation of any Chinese port, of Morphia or instruments for its injection from January 1st 1909.

As regards the supply necessary for medical purposes, the following method of procedure has been elaborated:—

"Any foreign doctor wishing to import morphia must execute a bond before his Consul. Authorities declaring that he is in his own use or solely for use in a specified hospital."

"Any foreign druggist wishing to import morphia must similarly execute a bond before his Consul. Authorities pledging himself not to retail it, without a foreign doctor's prescription, and even when a prescription is produced, that he will only sell small quantities."

The Consul Authority will thereupon transmit the bond and the exact details of the amount to be imported to the Imperial Maritime Customs, and when the Imperial Maritime Customs have issued a special permit the consignment may be landed.

"Any infringement of the terms of the bond will render the offending party from ever obtaining permission in the future to import Morphia."

The Tariff duty to be levied on such importations will be reduced to five per cent *ad valorem*. If consignments are imported without a special permit, they will be confiscated by the Customs. Consignments already afloat previous to January 1st, 1909, will be granted a reasonable time limit by the Imperial Maritime Customs, within which they may be imported, but such consignments will be subject to the present rate of duty and will not benefit by the reduced scale."

"Finally, whereas China agrees to prohibit the manufacture of morphia and appliances for its injection by Chinese tradespeople, the Powers also agree to prohibit the manufacture in China of morphia or appliances for its injection by any of their nationals."

The above articles represent the arrangements which were agreed upon between China and the Powers for prohibiting the morphia traffic and in communicating them to Your Excellency, I have the honour to request that they may be brought to the knowledge and attention of all British subjects.

While awaiting, also the honour of a reply, I avail, &c.,
PRINCE CHING.

British Legation,
Peking, 10th October, 1908.

Your Highness, The contents of 1908 Highness Note of September 28th to the effect that, the Treaty Powers having all agreed to its conditions, Article XI of the British Chinese Treaty of September 5th, 1902, on the subject of the prohibition of the importation of morphia would be brought into force from January 1st, 1909, was submitted by me to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by telegraph, and I am now in receipt of telegraphic instructions expressing the assent of His Majesty's Government to the course proposed by the Chinese Government.

Notification in this sense will be issued at all His Majesty's Consulates in China as soon as practicable.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.
J. N. JORDAN.

His Highness,
Prince Ching
&c. &c. &c.

NOTICES.

Colonial Secretary's Department.
No. 784.—The following Notification issued by H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking to H.B.M.'s Consuls at the Treaty Ports in China on the subject of the prohibition of the importation of morphia and instruments for the injection on and from the 1st January, 1909, is published for general information:

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.
2nd November, 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

Under instructions received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the undersigned, hereby notifies British subjects that His Majesty's Government has agreed to the enforcement, from January 1st, 1909, of Article XI of the Treaty which was concluded between Great Britain and China at Shanghai on September 5th, 1902.

From January the 1st 1909, the importation of morphia, and instruments for its injection, into China will consequently, be prohibited by the Chinese Government. Due provision will, however, be made for the importation into China of morphia and instruments for its injection for medicinal purposes, and all British subjects concerned are requested to ascertain without delay from the nearest British Consulate the method of procedure to be followed in that regard.

J. N. JORDAN,
H. B. M. Minister.
British Legation, Peking,
10th October, 1908.

DEURY LANE FROCKS.

CARNIVAL OF COLOUR.

The dresses worn by the actresses in the new Drury Lane drama, "The Marriage of Figaro," a London paper says, are triumphs of art that will win universal admiration.

In the first scene at Rumpelmayer's among the most noticeable frocks was the Saxe blue Directoire dress worn by Mrs. Lancaster-Wallis as Lady Margaret Villiers. The whole beauty of the dress depended on its stately lines, which were emphasised by a deep fringe trimming in the same blue. Another was the exquisite gown in lilac-green, worn by Miss Marie Fera as Lily de Mario, with a yoke of old oxidised embroidery and finished with the new Directoire sash, knotted round the knees. It was cut with the daring tightness that created the sensation at the Grand Prix in Paris, when the wearers, said to be dress-makers' models, were jeered off the lawn. Drinking tea at a near table was Miss Eva Moore who personated the heroine, Dorothy Gore, and wore a gown full of soft lines made in apricot anion, which was daintily trimmed with a delicate made of cord in wheel design. The sash, in the same shade, was tied in Watteau mode at the back.

A remarkable costume was worn by Miss Marie George as Bess Bissett. The skirt of purple over turquoise was worn with a quaint Directoire coat over rose in Directoire with green stripes, and the bottom edged with deep, scattered fringe in the du Barri colour. Her hat of purple, measured two yards round, and was trimmed with blue and violet plumes and a cluster of pink roses.

In the third scene, in the stately gardens of Deermistair Chase, Mrs. Lancaster-Wallis, as Lady Margaret Villiers, wore a dress of white tulle de Chine. A jet trimming gave her touches to the bodice, and fell also over the corsage to the hem of the skirt. Tied loosely the back was a sash of black Suzette. A large black picture hat trimmed with falling ribbons was a crowning detail.

For sheer beauty in the massing of colours nothing could surpass the beautiful evening gowns of the guests on the Tower green. First came Miss Marjorie Doré, who as Lady Forlysee appeared in a gown in the new brilliant flamingo colour that seemed to reflect warmth even to the grim old battlements. Revealing the fine lines of the stately "Directoire," it was richly embroidered with oxidised tulle and chenille, and the clear-cut corsage was simply finished with embroidery.

Next was seen Miss Muriel Langley as Mrs. Anstruther, wearing a deep Venetian green silk robe under a black net overdress richly trimmed with sequins and poudrette fringe. Closely following came Miss Eva Moore (Dorothy Gore), the young hostess, in an exquisite robe. More of Ninon in a soft, eucalyptus tone, revealing both grey and green notes, it had an underrobe of clouded fume metallic tulle, and was trimmed with opalescent embroidery on the bodice and down the left side. A flowing sash of the eucalyptus, Ninon fell from the sleeves.

Lastly, there is the wedding scene, and the Tower Green is gay with uniforms and bright dresses, and in the sunshine comes the bride (Miss Eva Moore) in a beautiful bridal robe of softest satin in Directoire mode. The two sides of the bodice are faced with silver cord. An empiement of silver embroidery is carried right down the side, and the same embroidery decorates the bottom of the skirt. The long Court train is made of double chiffon robes, oaks, thistles, and bunches of acorns. Following the bride are six stately bridesmaids, gowned in pair in three shades of wisteria blue, and wearing hats to match.

AEROPLANE FOR £100.

AERONAUT FORESEES 200 MILES AN HOUR, AND TRIPS TO NORTH POLE.

"It is like gliding over sparkling water, where you can see the bottom," writes Mr. Frank Wedgwood Butler, the well-known English balloonist. He was describing a trip in Mr. Wilbur Wright's aeroplane.

"There is no sensation whatever," he adds. "It is as if man had always flown. There is a perfect feeling of security and stability. Turning the corners and tipping the wings is like skating on the outside edge."

"Wright feels his levers and looks at his planes as a skipper looks at his sails to see if they are full."

As to the future Mr. Butler says:—"Light-houses on land will be erected by the Trinity Board to mark the way at night. Lamps on aeroplanes or flyers will be used. With smaller planes speed will be terrific, 200 miles an hour. Twenty-one miles across the Channel makes a very few minutes, the winds at sea blow steadier than on land."

Aeroplanes can be made to float on the water and raise themselves. There is no reason if now they can carry equal to three passengers, an aeroplane should not carry with larger planes and engines. The North Pole, tropical forests of Central Africa, Australia and the Sahara Desert will be a new field for the explorer to glide over.

"In less than ten years the cost of a machine will be £100."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

ESTABLISHED 1881.

	Per Case.
BRANDY ★★★★★	\$22.50
"★★★★	20.00
"★★★	17.00
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
"JOHN WALKER & SONS'	
"OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
"C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
"DOURO	13.50
SHERRY, FINO SUPERIOR	14.75
"LA TORRE	16.00
"OLD EAST INDIA	18.50
"AMOROSO	20.00
"ROYAL AMONTILEADO	23.00
"COURIO SOLERA	26.50
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	QTS. 40.00 Pts. 42.00

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

"A COUNTRY GIRL."

[1575]

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

SOLE AGENTS.

TO BE OBTAINED EVERYWHERE.

DRINK

"ASAHI" & "SAPPORO" BEER [1575]

PREMIUM BONDS

We are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £20,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, OLIVIN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

[1574]

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in their houses, so that the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be taken. Those who are troubled with this disease take MARTIN'S PILLS, CHICHESTER, ENGLAND.

BUY FROM
Brien

I am the ONLY Dealer in the world who sells MARTIN'S PILLS. CHALLENGE TRIUMPHS. ROYAL PATENTS. PRIZES. GROSS NUMBERS and CENTAURS. At pounds below the market. WAITWORTHY from £3 15s. cash. A high grade. Guaranteed. Write for full particulars. Order, balance on delivery at your nearest Port.

£3 15s. Od.

Write for CATALOGUE No. 46

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

PER CASE \$15

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1851

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHING WO, British str., 2517, F. W. Cullum, 18th Nov.—Singapore 10th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.
 CROWNE, German str., 1755, H. Breher, 18th Nov.—Bangkok 5th and Swatow 17th Nov., Rice—N.D.L.
 FOOSHING, British str., 1423, E. Woolley, 18th Nov.—Newchwang, Dally, Chefoo and Wihaiwei 13th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HAICHING, British str., 1267, W. C. Passmore, 18th Nov.—Fochow, Amoy and Swatow 17th Nov., General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.
 KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 18th Nov.—Canton.
 MAOCHANG, British str., 4276, G. W. Long, 18th Nov.—Yokohama via Ports General—Butterfield & Swire.
 MATOPPO, British str., 2530, W. H. Dormand, 18th Nov.—Maula 14th Nov., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
 MEINAM, French str., 2753, Doris, 18th Nov.—Antwerp and Marseilles 9th November, General—Messageries Maritimes.
 NAMRANG, British str., 4335, C. M. B. Lake, 17th Nov.—Singapore 10th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 ORIEL, British str., 2206, G. Maddrell, 17th Nov.—Moji 12th Nov., Coal—Bradley & Co.
 SICHANG, British str., 1307, McIntosh, 18th Nov.—Shanghai 14th and Amoy 17th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.
 SUICHANG, British str., 1787, W. D. Welsh, 17th Nov.—Wihaiwei 15th Nov., Mules—British Government.
 TAIKING, Dutch str., 2428, H. Koops, 16th Nov.—Moji 13th Nov., General and Coal—Java-China-Japan Line.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 18th November.
 CHONG, British str., for Shanghai.
 CHONG, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 E. P. Ferdinand, Austrian str., for Yokohama.
 Meinhart, French str., for Shanghai.
 Seandis, German str., for Shanghai.
 Seandis, German str., for Hamburg.
 Shichang, British str., for Canton.
 Tichang, Dutch str., for Saigon.
 Tichang, Dutch str., for Amoy.
 Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

18th November.
 CHONG, British str., for Canton.
 KLEIST, German str., for Europe.
 KWANGTAI, Chinese str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Ching Wo reports: Heavy monsoon and heavy sea.
 The British str. Namrang reports: Strong N.E. gale to very heavy sea.
 The British str. Haiching reports: Strong N.E. monsoon, fine and clear.
 The British str. Suichang reports: Moderate to strong monsoon, clear and fine.
 The British str. Oriel reports: Strong N.E. winds and high seas in Formosa channel.
 The British str. Tichang reports: Strong monsoon, rough sea, fine and clear weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

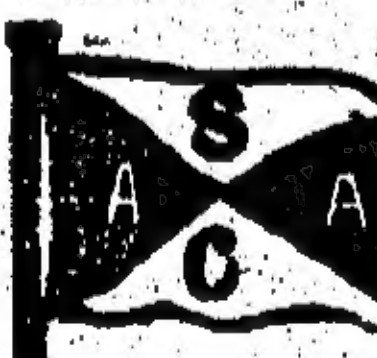
November 8th.
 ANREDDEN DOCK—Amoy.
 KOWLOON DOCK—Athalia, Usher, Courtfield, Changsha, Han-Teh, Shantung.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Tijllyp.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
 "CATHERINE APCAR."
 Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 16th November, 1908. 1592

HONGKONG-BOSTON AND NEW YORK
 VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
 (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY.
 S.S. "BRAEMAR" On 23rd Nov., 5 P.M.
 For Freight and further information,
 Apply to
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th November, 1908. 1574

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANA."
 Captain T. H. Hilde, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 28th November, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOLDAVIA," 9500 tons, from Calcutta, passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France in time for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, either cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "OCEANA" due in London on the 9th January, 1909.
 Passengers will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to
 D. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 16th November, 1908. 1

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, HAVRE & ANTWERP	GIENNETURET	Brit. str.	—	R. Webster	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 21st inst.
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	OMANA	Brit. str.	—	T. H. Hilde, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	DENIGHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 30th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOMALI	Brit. str.	—	Sachs	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd Dec.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SHOGVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	V. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th Dec.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Lascelin	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd Dec.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & BALTIC PORTS.	CANTON	Dan. str.	—	N. Ohno	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	TOUZANE	Fr. str.	—	T. Murai	MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. v. Binzer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at D Light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	SHYONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. J. Buzot	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Dec., at D Light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & C. PENHAGEN.	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	Berguglian	MAHORS & CO.	End of December
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERE, GIBRALTAR &c.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	McDougal	MELCHERS & CO.	On 2nd Dec.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	W. Shotton	SANDNES, WISLER & CO.	On 23rd inst., P.M.
NEW YORK	BRABMAR	Aus. str.	—	G. S. Laprak	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 6 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	WEAY CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Diddy	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 1st Dec.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TYDOR PRINCE	Aus. str.	2 m.	T. Sekine	ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EXPRESS OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. E. Moses	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	About 12th Dec.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA JAPAN.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	V. McGilchrist-Liddell	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	SUEVIC	Brit. str.	—	R. Wilhelm	DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO.	On 8th Dec., at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Sandesh	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 24th Dec., at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KIGA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Robertson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Jap. str.	—	C. W. Watkins, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Dec., at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Boyer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th Dec., at Noon
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MANILA	Jap. str.	—	T. Mooker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at D Light
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon
CHINGWANGTAO, JAPAN, AMERICA, &c.	NIRKO MARU	Fr. str.	—	Pard	P. NALIN	On 26th inst.
TIENSIN VIA CHEFOO	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	Ijichi	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 22nd inst., at D Light
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	Sakurai	MELCHERS & CO.	About 16th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	de Brouwers	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Mathias	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	Passmore	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	2 h.	Hodgins	MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd inst., P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	2 h	Jameson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. J. Paynter	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 26th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodgers	MELCHERS & CO.	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Somerville	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 17th Dec.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th Dec.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	F. W. Almond	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	F. Semblil	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	T. Arakawa	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	W. D. A. Thomas	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	P. J. van Emmerick	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 28th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of November
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 27th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. WILHELM	About Wed. day, 19th November
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMRILL	Middle of November
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERE, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. V. BINZER	Wed. day, 2nd December
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SAMARAI, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. J. MINSSEN	Thursday, 3rd Dec., at Noon

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
 MELOCHERS & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
 NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
 "Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada" and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
 VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA
 VIA
 MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
SUVERIO	6235	W. Shotton	On 18th November
KUMERIC	6282	F. S. Cowley	On 17th December
INVERIO	4789	J. Boyd	On 14th January '09
BOVERIO	4445	Mathias	On 11th Feb. '09

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Stevedore Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS,
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"DUMBEA" Capt. Boyer	On 23rd Nov., 7 P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"TOURANE" Capt. Laucella	On 24th Nov., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard	On 7th Dec., 7 P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"ARMAND BEHIO" Capt. Grignonet	On 8th Dec., 1 P.M.

Transhipping of the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,
 Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 10 days Across the Pacific in the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel. 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6000		SATURDAY, 28th Nov.	19th Dec.
"MONTEAGLE" 6163		WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec.	2nd Jan. '09
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6000		SATURDAY, 19th Dec.	8th Jan. '09
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6000		SATURDAY, 16th Jan.	5th Feb. '09
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6000		SATURDAY, 18th Feb.	5th March '09
"MONTEAGLE" 6163		TUESDAY, 2nd March	26th March '09

"EMPERESS" Steamships will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M. S.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "GLORIA" at 12 Noon. S.S. "GLORIA" and "GLORIA" are Freighters only and does not carry Passengers.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, B.C., and VANCOUVER, with a branch to Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland, Oreg., and at QUEBEC with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe. Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10 Intermediate on Steamers £240, £240, £240, and 1st Class Railways £240.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATE (1st class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Government.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pender Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, HAVRE AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENTERRET."
 Captain B. Webster, will be despatched at above on SATURDAY, the 21st November. For Freight or passage apply to
 McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
 Hongkong, 10th November, 1908. 1547



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
 FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRASIS to RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, YEMEN and AFRICAN PORTS.
 THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA."
 Capt. Berguglian, will be despatched at above on MONDAY, the 23rd Nov., P.M. This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight apply to
 SANDER, WILBER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. 1593

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE."
 will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th November, 1908. For Freight and Passage, apply to—
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. 1504

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

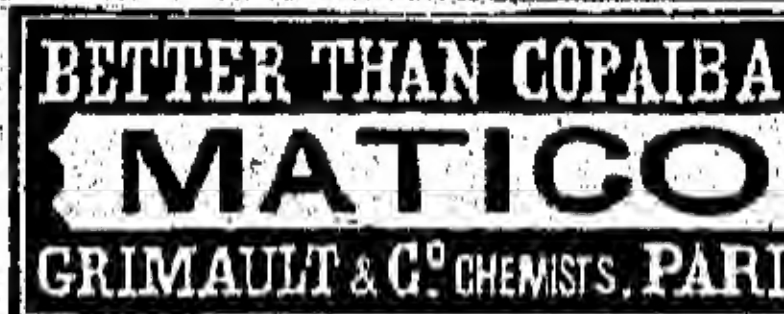
S.S. "WEAY CASTLE" About 1st Dec. For Freight and further information, apply to
 DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. 1293

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
 (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE."
 Capt. McDougal, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1908. For Freight apply to
 ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th November, 1908. 1557



BETTER THAN COPAIBA!
MATICO
 GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innocuous remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copalins, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the anachronic cases

Sold by all Chemists.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from oppression in breathing, SORENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPIRATION.

Grimault's cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co. PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

118-4

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

